will do it-now it's your

This is the Third Day Of the New Year.

Remember this is now 1903-and you'll notice these Shirts are right up to date. The Scarfs in our Window are the latest things-so late in fact, that they did not arrive in time to go with the Holiday Rush-so now they'll have to Rush alone.

37 Cents

RUSH WHEN

"1903"

"1903"

# "The New Season"

Our traveling salesmen resume their routes equipped with bright, fresh sample lines for the new season.

The ability, taste and good judgment of our buyers in their various departments characterizes

the sample collections shown, and is representative of all the leading lines of domestic and foriegn mills and manufacturers. :: :: :: :: ::

NO BETTER Prices, Selections, Deliveriesneither More Liberal Terms or Better Treatment in Every Way may be had in any Market.

## HIBBEN, HOLLWEG & CO.

Importers, Jobbers-Dry Goods, Notions, Woolens, Etc. (Wholesale Exclusively)

become effective, largely enhancing the

tional activity in all branches of business.

Railway earnings thus far available for

1901 and 10.9 per cent. over 1900, while for

the full year there are increases of 4.1 and

16.5 per cent., respectively, notwithstanding

the heavy loss of coal traffic. The de-

clines in clearings for the last week are

not actually as unsatisfactory as the per-

centage would suggest, owing to the fact

that last year's figures include one day of

anuary and those of two years ago em-

brace two days in January, when pay-

The question of higher freight rates com-

plicates the situation regarding fron and

steel, but new orders are constantly coming

forward, and the activity of plants would

equal the capacity were it not for the fuel shortage. Quotations for all products in

this industry are fully maintained, with a tendency toward still higher prices because of freights and fuel. The first advance is

expected in wire nails, although this is not

No new features have developed in the

footwear situation, prices remaining firm and order books full. Aside from a slight

reaction in union backs, leather is strong,

Textile mills are busy, with only a hand to mouth home demand for cotton goods,

but export buying for China continues

Farm products weakened as visible sup-

lies increased, and reports from the West

ndicate that much more grain is offered

for shipment than the railroads will ac-

cept. Exports of corn are steadily gaining;

Bradstreet on Trade.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.-Bradstreet to-mor-

Holiday observance and stock-taking

limit new business, but do not decrease

satisfaction and confidence. Wholesale dis-

tribution has been down to a minimum,

while retail buying, although satisfactory,

feels reaction from previous activity. Ad-

ditional returns as to 1902 trade confirm

earlier estimates of increase in nearly all

lines of distribution and industries. Aside

from this, developments are scarce. Per-

haps the most notable features are the

strength of prices of staples as the year

opens and the hopefulness as to the out-

look for next spring and summer's trade

One unfavorable feature is the continued

There is little new in the iron trade

Merchant furnaces are sold ahead from six

to eight months, but independent iron men

finished products leave little or no margin

Nearly all lines of trade show gains for

1902 over 1901 at New York, the majority

The most important feature in the East-

ern dry goods markets this week is the in-

brown cottons, by which all floating sup-

olies of this commodity have been cleaned

up and the mills have secured orders ahead. The rest of the market is steady.

Wheat, including flour, exports for the

week aggregate 3,336,206 bu, against 3,560,480

ast week, 4,818,471 in this week a year ago

and 3,914,301 in 1901. Wheat exports since

46,227 last season and 97,913,819 in 1900. Corn

exports aggregate 2,537,542 bu, against 1,502,-

51 last week, 270,236 a year ago and 4,470,521

in 1901. For the fiscal year exports are

10,726,420 bu, against 20,820,481 last season

BANK CLEARINGS.

Total at Indianapolis This Week Is

\$10,380,056, a Gain of 27 Per Cent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.-The following table

compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clear-

ings at the principal cities for the week ended

Jan. 1, with the percentage of increase and de-

crease as compared with the corresponding

Totals, United States ..... \$1,857,682,377 Outside New York ...... 703,865,485

and 98,853,600 in 1901.

week last year:

aggregate 130,660,225 bu, against 149,-

high raw materials and low-priced

buying for export to China of

shortage of anthracite coal in the East.

ments are abnormally heavy.

### BONDS

WE OWN AND OFFER-

Belt Railroad and Stockyards Co. Com. Stock.
Indianapolis Fire Insurance Co. Stock.
Union Traction Co. of Ind. Com. Stock.
Union Traction 5 per cent. Preferred Stock.
Security Trust Co. Stock.
Federal Union Surety Co. Stock.
Columbia National Bank Stock.

Law Building Stock.

(25,000 Indianapolis Water Co....

12,000 Citizens Street-Railway... 120,000 Home Heating & Lighting Co ..... 145,000 Marion Electric Light & Heating Co ..... 59 110,000 French Lick Springs .....

Price and particulars upon application

J. F. WILD & CO.

205 Stevenson Building.

## First Mortgages PAYING 51/2 per cent. FOR SALE

They are first-class securities.

THOS. C. DAY & CO., Law Building, Indianapolis.

INVALID'S RUBBER GOODS Air Beds, Pillow and Chair Cushions, Hospital Rings, Urinals, Bed Pans, Fountain and Bulb Syringes, Hot Water Bottles, Stomach Tubes and Shower Baths, Bath Cabinets.

WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO., SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS. 224 and 226 S. Meridian street, Indianapolis, Ind.

### **BUYING DEMAND IS HEAVY**

NO CESSATION IN BUSINESS ACTIVITY DESPITE THE HOLIDAYS.

Fuel and Transport Deficiencies the Only Dra vbacks-Bradstreet on Trade-Week's Bank Clearings.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.-R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade to-morrow will

Despite the interruption of a holiday, taking of inventories and other disturbing elements incidental to the closing of the old year, the past week has been far from dull. Consumers were not perceptibly lessening purchases, while the approach of higher freight rates accelerated shipments of goods. Transporting facilities continue utterly inadequate, the pressing need for fuel diverting rolling stock from other

classes of freight. New wage scales have



Sleep for Skin Tortured Babies and Rest for

Tired, Fretted Mothers In warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP and gentle applications of CUTICURA OINTMENT, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humours, eczema, rashes and irritations with loss of hair, of infants and children, ever com-

POSTMISTRESS BULLDOZED INTO OF FERING HER RESIGNATION.

Capable Colored Woman Who Served at Indianola, Miss., Under Three Administrations.

CONSIDERED BY THE CABINET

AND THE OFFICE DECLARED CLOSED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Statement by Secretary Cortelyou-Report of the Inspector, Who Urged Prompt Action.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.- The feature of the Cabinet meeting to-day was the decision to close permanently the postoffice at Indianela, Miss., from which the postmaster, Minnie M. Cox, colored, resigned under compulsion a few days ago, since which time the office has been closed. The bondsmen have brought the matter to the attention of the authorities here with the view of being relieved of the responsibility of the accumulated mail. The postmaster general has had a thorough investigation made, and has become satisfied that the woman was obliged to resign under duress -in fact, that her life was endangered.
Having presented this state of affairs to the Cabinet, after a long discussion the decision above noted was reached, and the office will not be reopened until the people in the district are ready to accept this

woman as their postmaster. During the afternoon the President dis cussed with several members of the Cab-General Payne being in conference with the | SWAM A MILE IN SHARK-INFESTED President for an hour or more. It was decided finally to issue a formal statement concerning the Indianola case. Secretary Cortelyou, for the President, made public

"The postmaster at Indianola, Miss., is Mrs. Minnie W. Cox, a colored woman. She served three years as postmaster under President Harrison. When President Mc-Kinley came in she was again appointed in 1897, nearly six years ago. Her character and standing in the community are indorsed by the best and most reputable people in the town. Among those on her bond is the present Democratic state senator from the district, together with the leading banker of Indianola and an ex-state senator from the district, also a Democrat. The postmaster and her husband own from \$10,000 to \$15,000 worth of property in Sunflower county. The reports of postoffice inspectors who have investigated the office purchasing power of the people. The new year opens with every prospect of excepfrom time to time show that she has given of the office, that she is at all times cour- age teous, faithful, competent and honest in Her reputation is of the best. Few offices of this grade in any State are con

ducted better. esignation to take effect on Jan. 1, but received from various reputable white citizens of the town and neighborhood show that the resignation was forced by a brutal and lawless element purely upon the ground of her color and was obtained under terror of threats. The mayor of the town and the sheriff of the county both told the postoffice inspector that if she refused to resign they could not be answerable for her safety, although at the same time not one word was said against her. On Jan. 1 the bondsmen of the postmaster telegraphed that the postoffice was closed. that the postmaster claimed that her resignation was in the President's hands to take effect Jan. 1 and that there had been no advice of the appointment of her suc-cessor. The telegram closed with the statement: 'Prompt action by the Presihemlock sole receiving the additional sup-port of exceptionally heavy exports to Europe. Domestic hides are dull, prices dent-necessary for the relief of the business interests, which are being injured solely by the action of the lawless element of the town-is wholly secondary to the

preservation of law and order and the assertion of the fundamental principle that this government will not connive at or tolerate wrong and outrage of such fladirection of the President the following was sent to the bondsmen: 'The postmaster's resignation has been received.

but not accepted. In view of the facts the for the week at Atlantic ports 2,335,403 bu were sent out, compared with only 347,193 bu in the corresponding week a year ago. Atlantic exports of wheat, including flour, amounted to only 1,495,061 bu, against 2,705,-044 a year ago, and arrivals at interior cities were 3,773,265 bu, compared with 3,736,369 postoffice at Indianola is closed. All mail ville. The case will be referred to the at-

UNIFORM BOARD'S REPORT.

#### How United States Army Officers Hereafter Will Be Dressed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.-The War Department has made public the report of the uniform board, headed by General Young, of which Colonel Patton is the recorder. setting out in detail the changes made in the army uniform, some of which were seen for the first time at the White House reception yesterday. The first recommendation is that officers on duty in Washington be required to wear their uniforms during office hours. Other recommendations, all of which have been approved and are consequently now army regulations, provide for the substitution of bronze sleeve orna-

ments for those of embroidery and metal for full dress. Chaplains are to wear black overcoats. The embroidered gold oak leaves officers' visors must come off, except on ranks above that of major. The United States coat of arms in gold is to be added to all shoulder knots of officers above captains. An important change is the abolition of the chapeau, the service helmet and service cap for officers and the service trousers for enlisted men. Provision is made for a combination sash and belt for

brigadier generals. more detailed description of the shoes to be worn by officers, for it is rumored that the board's labors were begun as a result of the detection of an officer, otherwise properly uniformed in full dress, wearing a pair of russet shoes. Hereafter chevrons are to be worn midway on the sleeve between the elbow and the shoulders. Other recommendations are that belts and cartridge cases are to be worn outside the overcoat: that a marching shoe be provided for the men, and that the Bureau of Insular Affairs have a device.

### Recent Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.-Col. James A. Buchanan, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, has been relieved from further treatment at the United States General Hospital at Washington barracks. District of Columbia, and will return to his

Contract Surgeon Walter K. Beatty has been granted one month's leave of absence First Lieut, Charles R. Lawson, Artillery has been ordered to report imme-to the superintendent United Military Acamedy at West Point, Capts, Edward N. Jones, jr., Twenty-seventh Infantry, and George H. McManus.

Artillery Corps, have been detailed to fill vacancies in the Quartermaster's Depart-George M. McManus, Artillery Corps quartermaster, has been ordered this city for instructions.

No Protest Against Messmer. WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.- The attention of officers of the administration charged with the direction of Philippine affairs being called to a dispatch from Rome to the effect that Secretary Hay has written the 1.6 | Vatican that Monsignor Messmer, 1.8 | speech which he recently made before the | ventions.

Catholic Truth Federation, the statement was made in the most emphatic terms that there was absolutely no foundation for the story. It was further declared that in no single instance has the United States government allowed itself to be placed in the position of dictating the personality of any priest of church official who was to go or stay in the Philippines.

### Admiral Dewey's Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.-The Navy Department has received the following cable from Admiral Dewey dated San Juan: "Combined squadron reassembled at Culebra; visits to varjous West Indian ports most cordially welcomed; effect excellent in every respect; fleet continuing tactical exercises; marine and torpedo flotilla engaged in special drills, including night at-tack by the latter upon designated ships; E. Brailey, coal passer, drowned in sinking of Newark's steam cutter by collision with torpedo boat."

#### NOT A GOOD GERMICIDE.

Lemon Juice Acts Too Slowly on Ty-

phoid Bacilli in Oysters. NEW YORK, Jan. 2.-Dr. W. H. Park, bacteriologist of the Department of Health, has made several experiments to determine the value of lemon juice in destroying typhoid bacilli, regarding which much has been published recently. Several microscopical examinations of cultures of typhoid bacilli, which had been subjected to the action of the lemon juice showed that, although the acid killed the micro organisms, it required too much acid and too much time for the chemical action to take place to render lemon juice as an agent practicable. Dr. Park's negative opinion in regard to the efficacy of the acid as a typhoid prophylactic was corroborated, for after the bacilli had been acted upon by a 5 per cent, solution of the acid for thirty minutes it was found that all of them had not been destroyed. Dr. Park when questioned regarding the experiments said: "My suspicions were confirmed by the tests. It is far safer to boil the water or filter it properly than to

#### BRAVE AMERICAN TARS

oysters by sprinkling it on the outside is

PHILIPPINE WATERS.

Their Boat Capsized During the Naval Maneuvers, but They Managed to Perform Their Duty.

MANILA, Jan. 2.-A boat's crew from the United States cruiser Don Juan de Austria, made the first successful attack on the mine fields in the maneuvers near Subig bay. The boat capsized as it was approaching the mines and part of the crew, with Ensign Babcock leading, swam a mile, although the water was infested stock; third, the market value of the same; with sharks, towing countermine buoys searchlights of the warships did not discover the operation. Ensign Babcock and the utmost satisfaction to all the patrons | his men were congratulated on their cour-

Rear Admiral Evans's fleet will abandon standing in the community is of the high- | Subig bay Monday and come to Manila for heavy gun practice. One target will represent a submarine boat. It will be towed "The postmaster recently forwarded her by a submarine vessel and will appear on

General James F. Smith, the recently appointed member of the Philippine commission and Elmer Bryan, superintendent of instruction, were sworn in yesterday at a public session of the commission. General Smith takes the portfolio of secretary of

### Mgr. Guidi's Report.

ROME, Jan. 2.-The Vatican is in receipt of first long report on the situation in the Philippines from Mgr. Guidi, apostolic delegate in the islands. The delegate expresses the hope that as he and the Governor are both animated by a desire to maintain the pacification and secure the prosperity of the islands they will succeed in reaching an understanding satisfactory to Rome, Washington and the Philippine people. Mgr. Guidi gives a summary of the evidence he has collected with regard to the selling of the friar lands, the settlement of rentals, damages due the church, the conveyance of titles and the administration of charitable and educational trusts. He thinks the question of withdrawal of the friars will be solved through the reorganization of the church. The apostolic delegate says the schism in for that place will be forwarded to Green- | the Roman Catholic Church in the Philippines will be put down, although the separatist movement is believed to be encouraged by the people's dislike of the friars and their desire to have a Filipino church not connected with the ancient regime.

### Deaths from Cholera.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The latest list cabled the War Department by General cases for such distinction and the circum-Davis reports the following deaths from cholera: James Hamilton, Company D. Twenty-fifth Infantry; Robert D. Finney, Company D, Twenty-sixth Infantry; Kelley, Company A, Eleventh Thomas J Louis Kopiesoko, Infantry Eleventh Infantry; Jacob C. Cohen, Company G. Fifth Infantry; George Dravgo, Company I, Twenty-eighth Infantry; David C. Roper, Company D, Tenth Infantry.

### BLACKMAIL SYSTEM DOOMED.

#### Police Commissioner Greene Makes Radical Change at New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.-After a consultation with Deputy Commissioner Ebstern and Peter Piper and Chief Inspector Cortwright, Commissioner Greene issued the following order to-day: "All precinct detectives and patrolmen doing duty in plain clothes, whether in the district or in the precincts, and whether detailed to duty by the police commissioner or by inspectors of districts or captains of precincts, are hereby returned to duty as patrolmen, to take effect Jan. 7, and they will not be eligible for detail of any kind during ninety days from that date." By this order 262 men are ordered to duty as patrolmen, and each one is transferred to a new precinct. Commissioner Greene is taking this action, it is understood, with a view of breaking up the system of blackmail which is alleged to in commerce with foreign nations, or among exist in the department.

A man, apparently insane, tried to gain entrance to the private office of General day, saying that he was the new commissioner. Inspector Brooks inveigled him to the Mulberry-street station. Two loaded revolvers were found in his coat pockets. Capt. Theron S. Copeland, who has been mber of the New York police force since 1857, tendered his resignation today and it was accepted. The captain was recently examined as to his physical ability and passed successfully. During his entire police career but four charges were made against him and none was sustained. He was made a captain in 1863.

### AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Bell's Theory Supported by Eddy's Experiments with an Aeroplane.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.-William A. Eddy, who is well known in connection with kiteflying investigations, has successfully exto report to the quartermaster general in perimented, says a dispatch from Bayonne, N. J., to the World, with an aeroplane similar to the one with which Alexander Graham Bell recently made the discovery that led him to announce that the flying machine of the future would be of this type. Eddy's experiment was in corroboration of Professor Bell's statement that an aeroplane kite could be made that would carry the weight of a motor and a and thus solve the problem of aerial navigation. As a result of his experiments Mr. Eddy asserts that Professor Bell's discovery will revolutionize flying machine in-

IMPORTANT MEASURE PREPARED BY GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR

Will Be Considered by the Senate Committee on Judiciary, of Which the Author Is Chairman.

PROVIDES FOR PUBLICITY

INDIRECT SUPERVISION BY THE AT-TORNEY GENERAL,

And Severe Punishment for Corporations Which Conspire to Destroy Competition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.-Senator Hoar has completed and to-day made public the anti-trust bill, which he asked leave, before the Senate adojourned for the holidays, to introduce. The bill goes to the committee on judiciary, of which Senator Hoar is chairman. Following is the full text of the Justice shall require. The court may also,

"Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of the statute of Feb. 4, 1887, Chapter 104, entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,' and all additions thereto, and of the statute of other asociation from continuing their em-July 2, 1890, Chapter 647, entitled 'An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawrul restraints and monopolies, shall continue in force, and shall in no wise be held to be limited, restrained or repealed by this

"Section 2. That the attorney general is authorized to employ any professional or other assistance which may be deemed necessary or desirable to prosecute offenses under this act, or under the acts hereinbe-fore mentioned, to which this is an addition, or to make investigation into the same; and for that purpose the sum of five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment \$500,000, or so much thereof as may be nec- | not exceeding one year, or both said punessary, is hereby appropriated out of any ishments, in the discretion of the court. money in the treasury not otherwise appro-

of June, in the year 1904, no corporation, joint stock company or other association whose stockholders are not personally liable for their debts, created by any State or Territory, shall engage in commerce with foreign nations or among the several States or continue to carry on such commerce unless it shall comply with the following conditions: First, it shall file a statement in the office of the Interstate-commerce Commission, signed and sworn to by its president, its treasurer, its general manager and a majority of its directors, or by the persons exercising the powers usually exercised by such officers and directors of such corporations, joint stock companies and other association on or before the 15th day of September in the year 1904, and shall, on or before the 15th day of September in each year thereafter, file a like statement for the year ending with the 30th day of June in said years, respectively, showing: Second, the amount of its capital fourth, how much of the same has been in in full in cash; or same has not been paid

full in cash, what has been received by said corporation, joint stock company, or other association in lieu thereof, and the value of whatever shall have been so received by it. Fifth, the names of all the officers and directors of said corporations, joint stock company or other association and all agents trusted with the management of its affairs. Sixth, the amount it has paid in dividends during said period, the rate of percentage of such dividends and times of paying the same. Seventh, a state-ment of all the stock owned by it of any other corporation, joint stock company or other association, specifying the corporation, joint stock company or other association and the number and value of shares in each; the amount of its own stock held by other corporations, joint stock companies or other associations, and the value thereof; and the amount of stock in other corporations, joint stock companies or other associations held in trust for it, or in which it has any interest, directly or indirectly, absolute or conditional, legal or equitable, specifying the corporations, joint stock companies or other associations. Eighth, an undertaking signed by said officers, general managers and directors, that they will comply with the provisions of this and all other laws of the United States in the management of the affairs of said corporations, joint stock companies or other associations; and that they accept the provisions and lia-bilities of this act, and the obligations by it imposed, so long as they shall continue to hold or exercise said offices or authority. This statement shall be in addition to all statements now or hereafter required by the Interstate-commerce Commission or by any other public authority. The attorney general of the United States may at any time require of any corporation, joint stock company or other association, so engaged, any statement he may think fit in regard to the conduct of its business. And he may especially require any such corporation, joint stock company or other association to give a list of all contracts or transactions entered into within the twelve months pre-ceding such requisition in which it has sold any article or product, or carried any article or product at a rate less than the ordinary market price, if such articles or product had been sold or carried by any-"Sec. 4. That every person, corporation,

joint stock company or other association engaged in commerce with foreign nations or among the several States, who shall enter into any contract, combination of conspiracy, or who shall give any direction or authority to do any act for the purpose of driving out of business any other person engaged therein, or who for such purpose shall, in the course of such commerce, sell any article or product at less than its fair market value, or at a less price than it is accustomed to demand or receive therefor in any other place under like conditions; or who shall sell any article upor a condition, contract or undertaking that it shall not be sold again by the purchaser or restrain such sale by the purchaser, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or by mprisonment not to exceed one year, or by both punishments, in the discretion of

company or other association shall engage in commerce with foreign nations or among the several States, a majority of stock is owned by or controlled or held in trust for any manufacturing or other corporation which, in the course of its manufacture or production, conducts its | viation from the course was obviously out business, or any part thereof, in a manner which would be prohibited by this act if it were so conducted in the course of such commerce with foreign nations or among the several States.

"Sec. 6. That all the books of record and papers of every such corporation, joint stock company or other association engaged the several States, shall be subject to inspection by the attorney general of the United States or by any agent he may designate for that purpose, and such corporation, joint stock company or other association shall at such times as he shall prescribe make such further returns, verified as aforesaid, as shall be by him prescribed, either by general regulation or by special direction "Sec. 7. That any president, director,

treasurer, officer, copartner, associate or agent of such corporation, joint stock comany or other association who shall in its behalf do anything by this act prohibited to such corporation, joint stock company or other association, or who shall support vote for, aid or abet, or take part in doing such action by said corporation, joint stock company or other association, or any instrumentality thereof, shall be liable to the penalties by this act provided. "Sec. 8. That no corporation, joint stock

company or other association after the 30th day of June, 1904, shall manufacture or produce any article which in the course of usiness is habitually sold and delivered beyond the State in which it is manufactured, whether by said corporation, joint stock company or other association, or by subsequent purchasers thereof, and which shall, in the course of its own domestic ousiness, do any of the acts or things prohibited to be done by this act, shall engage in commerce with foreign nations or among the several States.

"Sec. 9. That any corporation, joint stock company or other association that shall have been twice adjudged to have violated stock company or other association shall the first section of the cable, measuring 929 are written merely out of curiosits.

longer be allowed to engage in commerce with foreign nations or among the several States; provided, that such prohibition shall only be enforced after such corporation, joint stock company or other associa-tion shall have been enjoined against further engaging in such business or an information or suit brought in a United States court of competent jurisdiction by the attorney general in behalf of the government. It shall be the duty of the attorney general in any case, unless he shall be satisfied that such corporation, joint stock company or other association has desisted and abstained and will in future desist and abstain from such violation, to enforce the provision by proceeding either by information or by indict-ment, as he may in his discretion think best. Any corporation, joint stock company or other association which shall be charged with violating this act, and any president, director, treasurer, officer or agent thereof, may be joined as a party in any proceedings, civil or criminal, to enforce this act. If in the judgment of the attorney general such corporation, joint stock company or other association against which any civil proceedings may be instituted be one on which the public is so depending that the interruption of its busi-ness will cause serious public loss or inconvenience, he may, in his discretion, refrain from proceeding to obtain a decree which will absolutely prevent the continuance of such business, and may apply for a limited or conditional decree, or one to take effect at some future day, as the public interests shall seem to require. And if in the judgment of the court before whom such proceedings may be pending the interruption of the business of the defendant corporation, joint stock company or other association will cause such serious public loss or inconvenience, the court may decline to enter an absolute decree enjoining it against proceeding with its business, and may enter a modified or conditional decree, or such decree to take effect at a future time as in its discretion, enjoin such officers or agents or servants of such corporation, joint stock company or other association from continuing in its service and enjoin any corporation, joint stock company or ployment therein, as the case shall seem

have been a party, who shall thereafter violate this, or either of said acts, shall no

to require. Sec. 10. That any corporation, joint stock company or other association, and any president, director, treasurer, officer, corporator, copartner, associate or any agent thereof, who shall, in its behalf, after the 30th day of June in the year 1904, engage in such business in violation of this act, shall for each offense in addition to such penalty for contempt, as the court in case of disobedience to its lawful order may impose, be punished by a fine not exceeding general manager, agent or other person usually exercising the power of such offi-"Sec. 3. That from and after the 30th day cers of any corporation, joint stock company, or other association, who has himself in its behalf violated, united to violate, or voted for or consented to the violation of any of the provisions of this act, shall thereafter be personally liable for all the debts and obligations of such corporation, joint stock company or other association created while such person holds such office or agency, whether under the same or subsequent elections or appointments."

#### CABLE TO HAWAII.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) riding in safety, but the mark buoy which had been dropped near it on Friday morning. Dec. 26, had disappeared. The seas were running even higher than three days previous. The wind continued to blow half a gale from the northeast. No boat necessary in the picking up of the bouy could have survived, and no thought was given to making the attempt at this time. Another mark buoy was put down some distance away and the Silvertown returned to Honolulu harbor and anchored off shore. It was agreed between Captain Morton and Chief Cable Engineer Benest that no further work would be attempted until the wind abated and the seas calmed. From Tuesday until Thursday nothing was done. On the first day of the new year scarcely a breeze stirred the waters of the harbor and advices came to the ship from Diamond lighthouse that the channel was quite calm, with only a moderate swell running A few minutes after 4 o'clock in the moraing the Silvertown heaved anchor and made a start down the bay. At daylight she arrived off Koko head, where the shore end

had been buoyed since Monday.

CONNECTION MADE. With little difficulty the line from the bottom was spliced upon deck and passed over the stern sheaves and a start was made for the outer buoy. The cable was paid out at the rate of seven knots an hour. Shortly after 1 o'clock in the afternoon the Silvertown reached the point where the San Francisco end was buoyed. The sea was not rough, but the swell rolled the vessel considerably. Great care was taken in handling her while taking up the buoy It was finally accomplished at 3:44 o'clock. The connection with the testing room was quickly made and San Francisco responded promptly to the call. Connection was then made at 4:40 between the two lines and Honolulu by the ship.

There was joy on board the Silvertown when the extraordinary strain which had rested upon the entire staff for nineteen days came to an end. Mr. Benest, the engineer in charge of the expedition, expressed much relief that the great task had been completed without accident. The proverbial luck of the Silvertown carried her safely through 2,000 miles in as rough weather as ever cable was laid. Therefore, the celebration of the New Year on board the ship had a double significance and was doubly welcome.

Four hours were spent in testing and allowing the recently-laid line to acquire the temperature of the ocean depths. At exciting. Twelve hours out from San Francisco the cable ship was beset by bad weather, which continued with the exception of one day to the end of the voyage. Variable winds that at times approached the velocity of gales; heavy seas that buffeted her about, retarded the passage as well as endangered the safety of the cable; in fact, every adverse condition that is usually encountered in the laying of a cable was met with and at times made the task hazardous.

#### STORMY WEATHER. When the Silvertown steamed away from

San Francisco at 12:30 on Monday morning, Dec. 15, the weather was fine. At noon of the same day the vessel ran into a squall of wind and rain that came out of the west. The velocity of the wind increased and during the afternoon great green seas boarded the starboard bow and swept along the deck and escaped into the sea through the port scuppers. Toward evenand everything was made fast. The rain ceased, but the storm continued with unabated force throughout the night. A deof the question, because such action would not have lessened the strain on the cable on account of the danger of getting into unknown depths. To cut and buoy the cable would have been equally dangerous. So the vessel's bow was kept to the southwest. Tuesday, Dec. 16, brought no improvement in the weather. One particularly heavy sea boarded the starboard bow and swept the deck fore and aft, smashing the scullery light and breaking the gangway ladder. The chartrooms

on the hurricane deck were flooded, and the bridge itself was invaded at times by the turbulent seas. Those at work in the paying out room on the main deck and about the cable machinery waded in water to their knees. The companionways were battened down in order to prevent the flooding of the saloon. One of the cooks was badly scalded by a cauldron of spilled The saloon steward was hurled against a door and severely bruised and Under ordinary conditions the line is paid out 7 per cent. faster than the speed of the vessel. This was increased during the storm to 10 per cent. Even with this concession

the strain was terrific. As the ship lifted and lurched the great drum around which the strand was passing would almost cease to revolve one moment, only to resume with a rush the next, threatening the lives of the men in the tanks. The dynamometer regulating the speed of and the strain on the line at such times fluctuated wildly. rushing from an indicated strain of two tons or less up to four, and even five tons. The breaking strain is only eight and three-quarters tons. Rare good judgment in the handling of both the ship and the cable at critical times averted the losing of the cable in 2,500 fathoms of water. The wind abated at noon on Tuesday but the seas continued with a heavy swell that run counter to the ship's On Wednesday the weather improved and everything ran smoothly and fair progress was recorded. On Thursday favorable conditions prevalled and in spite of a strong southwesterly breeze 207 knots were paid out, which was the best day's

run up to this time. On Friday the end of

## Humors

They take possession of the body, and are Lords of Misrule They are attended by pimples, boils, the itching tetter, salt rheum, and other cu-

taneous eruptions; by feelings of weakness, languor, general debility and what not. They cause more suffering than anything Health, Strength, Peace and Pleasure require their expulsion, and this is post-

tively effected, according to thousands of grateful testimonials, by

Hood's Sarsaparilla Which radically and permanently drives them out and builds up the whole system.

nautical miles, was reached, and the was stopped at 8 o'clock on Friday night to make the change to the tank containing the second section. This operation was carried out in a little more than an hour and progress was resumed. As the vessel grew lighter the rolling increased. The character of the cargo and the ponderous deck machinery made her particularly susceptible to the onslaught of the seas. CABLE MAN INJURED.

Saturday, Dec. 20, was much like the preceding day save that the rolling motion was accentuated by southwest winds, veering at times to the west with only 187 knots reeled off. For 24 hours ending at noon Sunday, 217 knots of cable were laid. The wind blew from the southwest with moderate force, but on the whole the day was a pleasant one and progress was good. During the night, however, there was a considerable sea and one of the cable men in the tank was caught in the swirling line and suffered a dislocated shoulder. The day was notable for two things, the crossing of the Var couver-Australian cable at 4 o'clock in the morning and the receipt of the first news from San Francisco. This news consisted of brief bulletins on the Venezuelan difficulty, the disastrous train wreck at Byron, Cal., the capture of the Humberts in Madrid, Marconi's latest feats in wireless telegraphy discoveries and some minor items. The news from shore was re-

Tuesday, Dec. 23 opened with stormy weather. Flurries of rain and heavy seas again brought danger to the crew. The men in the cable tank had another bad night and worked with great risk. One of them was caught by the flying line and was thrown against the wall. From Tuesday noon to Wednesday night

the deepest water, averaging 3,000 fathoms, was crossed. Christmas day was not a pleasant one to the people on the Silvertown, and the English custom of celebrating the day was postponed to a more propitious time. The wind veered around to the northwest and increased to a velocity greater than that experienced on Monday and Tuesday. Just before midnight a final change of tanks was made, the after tank being emptied of its 996 miles of cable and the bight transferred to the forward tank. The change was made extremely hazardous owing to the tossing of the now almost empty vessel. Throughout the day a gale blew with the end of the cable in sight, and with it the necessity of cutting or bouying the end. An anxious night was passed by all on board. No one attempted to sleep. The wind blew a fine rain with great force during the night, which, with the tremendous seas running, rendered conditions on deck uncomfortable. Many of the officers familiar with the ways of the sea were tossed about and thrown upon the deck. After 8 o'clock in the evening the Silvertown's speed was reduced in order to bring her to a suitable buoying place

toward daylight.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock three soundings were taken and preparations were made to buoy the sea end. The operation proved a most difficult one, owing to the motion of the vessel, which at times rolled to the angle of forty-three degrees. It was with difficulty that the line was made fast to the cable and the end buoyed. Word was given to cut the line at 5:20, and as the six-inch manila hawser was cut with the knife it parted with a snap. So great was the strain upon it that friction caused it to take fire as it passed over the sheaves at the stern and sparks scattered about the deck in pyrotechnic display. The buoy was jerked overboard with terrific force but quickly righted itself. The cable was safely buoyed in 450 fathoms of water. A marked buoy was dropped as near as pos sible to the cable buoy and the vessel stood by until 8 o'clock in order to get the bearings. She then proceeded to Honolulu. where she arrived at noon on Dec. 26.

E. D. MOORE. TO MANILA BY JULY 4.

Cable to Be Rushed to Completion-

What the Officers Say.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 .- Clarence H. Mackay, the president of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company and the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, to-day received messages from Honolulu and the Pacific coast congratulating him on the successful landing of the cable at Honoluly and its connection at San Francisco with the overland line of the Postal Telegraph and

President Mackay, Vice President and General Manager Ward and the other officials of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company are greatly pleased at the completion of the cable to Hawaii, a work to which they have devoted much energy and time during the last few months. They do not propose to stop at Hawaii, however, and now say that by July 4, they expect the cable will have been completed to

Speaking of the project, Mr. Ward said: "The Commercial Pacific Cable Company's cable to Hawaii was connected through to San Francisco at 8:43 p. m., Jan. 1 (Honolulu time.) The cable will open for pu business on Monday morning, Jan. 5. The widespread interest created by bringing the Hawaiian islands into electric touch with the Pacific coast is evidenced by congratulatory cablegrams received to-day. It s a particular satisfaction to us to have the cable completed on the first day of the new year because it fulfills our promise to Congress. Rapid progress is being made n the manufacture of the sections to be laid between Honolulu and Manila, and over 3,500 miles of this cable have already been manufactured. I fully expect messages will be exchanged with Manila by the 4th of July next. The laying of the remaining sections will commence from Manila

the first week in May next."

Money Saved by Weather Forecasts, WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.-The American Association for the Advancement of Science to-day agreed to request President Roosevelt to appoint a physician as a member of the Isthmian canal commission. The feature of the session of the section on social and economic science was a review of the work of the various bureaus of the Department of Agriculture by their chiefs. Prof. Willis L. Moore, chief of the Weather Bureau, said it cost \$1,250,000 a year to make

#### dresses were delivered at the sessions of the various sections.

the forecasts; that the frost warnings of a

dollars to the people of that State, and the

forewarnings of a single cold wave re-

cently saved shippers \$4,000,000. Many ad-

DISCOVERY IS TESTED.

few days ago in Florida saved millions

Cincinnati Physicians Experiment with New Cure for Consumption with Marvelous Results.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 2.-For the benefit of the local medical fraternity, Dr. Marshal Beaty, principal of the National Dispensary at 202 West Ninth street, who has become world famous through his recent discovery of the antiseptic air cure for consumption, has just completed a series of test treatments on ten patients specially selected to cover every degree of tuberculosis from inciplent catarrh to consumption in the lowest emaciated

tions to the local physicians, who have watched with interest every stage of the treatment. The local papers have devoted columns to the progress of the treatment. and Dr. Beaty is the hero of the hour. One of the most interesting features of the treatment was the rapid increase in the weight of the patients. One, a woman whose case had been considered hopeless by other local physicians, gained thirty pounds in weight within four weeks. It Dr. Beaty's mail each day are hundreds of letters from all parts of the con requesting treatment. In speaking of this to-day he said: "The duty of every physician is to alleviate as much suffering as he can, and I will reply to every bona fide request made to me for treatment. I am too busy with my practice, however, to answer letters which ask for autographs or